



WHAT THE CROPS LIVE UPON.

We have been looking over a very valuable paper read before the Geographical and Statistical Society, by Geo. E. Waring, Jr., and published in the New York Tribune, of January 19, last.

It is a condensed statistical view of agricultural products in their various kinds. We have not space to copy it in the Farmer, and yet we wish every farmer could obtain and read it. We are aware that statistics by which are shown the number, value, &c., of the various crops, animals and products, as well as capital employed, may be rather dry to many, but the more of such dry statements, and the nearer the truth they are, the better shall we understand our true position among the people of our own and of other countries.

The following estimate of the amount of mineral matter abstracted from the soil by different crops, is based upon the returns of the amounts of the crops raised and their proportions ascertained to constitute the ingredients or material of those crops.

Ten bushels of corn contain 9 lbs. of mineral matter among which are 2 and 78 hundredths lbs. of potash and 4 and 52 hundredths lbs. of phosphoric acid. Ten bushels of wheat contain 12 lbs. of mineral consisting in part of 2.86 lbs. of potash and 6.01 lbs. of phosphoric acid.

All crops contain more or less of mineral matter in different proportions.

For purposes of illustration we will estimate the amounts of potash and phosphoric acid contained in the corn and wheat crops of 1850. They are as follows:

	Potash, lbs.	Phosphoric Acid, lbs.
Wheat, 28,730,280	60,392,055	
Corn, 102,595,766	297,615,807	
Total, 131,326,046	358,007,862	

Estimating the potash at 6 cents per pound, and the phosphoric acid at 3 cents, (by no means too much,) we find the value of these ingredients of the corn and wheat crops of 1850 to be \$19,520,328.

Let there be remembered that these are but two ingredients of the ashes of but two crops, and that the estimates are made at low figures. How large a portion of this mineral matter is returned to the soil, it is impossible to say.

The waste of fertilizing matter in all of our cities and towns is enormous. The population of New York and its suburbs is probably not less than 750,000. Could the fertilizing matter wasted in various ways by this number of persons be applied to the soil, it would be worth at least \$15,000 per diem.

This is at the low estimate of two cents per diem for each person, without considering the immense number of horses and other animals fed in these cities.

THE BEECH TREE FOR HEDGES.

We have often recommended the beech tree for hedges in Maine. Our reasons for this were:—It is a native of our soil—it will bear pruning, and if pruned right it will become thick and bushy, and be impenetrable to man and beast. It is long lived, and is not infested or attacked by insects. We are glad to find corroboration of our ideas in this respect, in a little work containing much valuable information, entitled "A Hand Book for Emigrants to New Brunswick," by M. H. Perley, Esq., Emigrant Officer at St. John, N. B. He says: (See p. 14.) "Very solid and elegant hedges may be made with young beeches placed seven or eight inches apart, and bent in opposite directions, so as to cross each other and form a trellis, with apertures five or six inches in diameter. During the first year they are bound with osier at the points of intersection, where they finally become grafted, and grow together. As beech does not suffer in pruning, and sprouts less luxuriantly than most other trees, it is well adapted for hedges. The red beech is reared without any difficulty from the seed; it grows rapidly, and if the soil is in good order, a handsome and sufficient hedge may be produced in five or six years."

For the Maine Farmer.

CEMENT—QUERY.

Mr. Editor:—Can you, or any of your subscribers, through the columns of your paper, inform me whether cement, such as is used in laying down cisterns, can be used on the roof of buildings, in the room of shingles? If so, how, and what is the durability of the same?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Albion, Feb. 10, 1855.

NOTE. A great many experiments have been tried in order to find some substitute for shingles on roofs of buildings, such as cements of various kinds—cloth painted, &c. &c. We believe that nothing has answered the purpose as yet. Shingles, slate, and the sheets of some of the metals, such as zinc, tin, &c., still continue to be the best coverings.

The trouble with cement is this: The boards on which it is placed will shrink and expand by the variation of temperature, however well secured when put on. This in time cracks the cement, water will get under it and if it be in the winter, a little freezing will soon shell it off.

For the Maine Farmer.

CORRECTION.

FRIEND HOLMES:—In last week's Farmer, either one of the types or myself made a mistake in that scrap from "Gleaner." It should read, I. R. Bray on Freeman Hill—he challenges Franklin Co., &c. Doubtless "Freeman Hill" (town of Freeman) did its share in the production of the crop, but according to common usage the credit would pass to I. R. Bray alone.

GLEANER.

A CHAPTER ON SHINGLES.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to enquire of you, and through the columns of your paper, if there is any compound within your knowledge, or experience, if paint, white-wash, or composition of any kind, which can be applied to sawed shingles, before or at the time of laying them, that will increase their durability, over and above the expense of the material and application.

For the Maine Farmer.

I wish to shingle one side of my barn the coming season, which was built in 1838, and shingled with fine shingles, sawed sap and heart together. The back or north part is quite good yet, and I think will last two or three years longer. I find, the sawed shingles do not wear nor rot out, where they are exposed to the weather in 12 or 14 years, but rot under the butts of the course above them. If there could be an application to prevent this, I think they would last much longer.

It has been suggested to me that fire-proof paint mixed with pine oil, and put in under the butts when laid, would remedy this.

Another says, dip the whole shingle in warm lime-water before it is laid, and it will increase the durability very much; some object to this process, and say the lime will cause the shingles to warp. Any information, public or private, that will throw light on this subject will be gratefully received by S. N. WATSON.

North Fayette, Feb. 17, 1855.

NOTE. We hope some of our correspondents will answer friend Watson's enquiry, in regard to the best mode of preserving shingles on roofs of buildings.

Impregnating shingles with lime by soaking them in lime-water is of service, and so also is the soaking them in gas tar. This latter substance colors the shingles, and is not liked by some. Why do shingles rot or decay? For the same reason that any other wood does, viz: The fermentation or decomposition of the album (as it is called) in it. Pure woody fibre will last a long time. It is principally made up of carbon, and carbon (charcoal) we all know, is almost indestructible by exposure to weather.

While the album remains in the wood, and is exposed to air, warmth, and moisture, it will decompose, or in other words the wood will rot. How shall we get clear of this album?

Heating or charring the wood will destroy it, hence the reasons why charring posts will cause them to endure longer; soaking wood in chemical solutions, such as corrosive sublimate, blue vitriol, and so forth. This is too expensive, lime-water and gas tar will do it, partially at least. Paint, while it is on, defends it from the action of the air, and preserves thereby.

Friend Watson mentions one fact which shows a difference between sawed and shingled shingles. The sawed shingles do not rot fast where exposed, but under the butts of the course above them. Why is this? Probably for the following reasons.

Sawed shingles are covered with the small particles or shivers of wood, raised by the saw while sawing them out. This fuzz, as it may be called, acts like a sponge in receiving, conducting, and retaining the moisture. If any water should work its way through the crevice, where the butts meet, it will be retained, and of course act as one of the agents for producing decomposition. If water should not work its way through this crevice, but fall freely on the exposed part, the fuzz only retains a portion of it but another portion is carried up under the course above it, by capillary attraction, in the same manner as water finds its way through the whole sponge, when a part of it only is dipped into it.

Shaved shingles having a very smooth surface cannot convey moisture so readily. Sawed shingles are covered with the small particles or shivers of wood, raised by the saw while sawing them out. This fuzz, as it may be called, acts like a sponge in receiving, conducting, and retaining the moisture. If any water should work its way through the crevice, where the butts meet, it will be retained, and of course act as one of the agents for producing decomposition. If water should not work its way through this crevice, but fall freely on the exposed part, the fuzz only retains a portion of it but another portion is carried up under the course above it, by capillary attraction, in the same manner as water finds its way through the whole sponge, when a part of it only is dipped into it.

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STALLS FOR HORSES.

Mr. Editor:—Noticing in the Farmer of last week a query in relation to stalls for horses, by "A Young Farmer," I take the liberty to make a few suggestions. Undoubtedly the best stalls for horses are, as you remark, those large enough for the animals to turn round in, and if the stable of your correspondent is accessible at each end, it can be divided into eight stalls or boxes about 7 feet by 9 each, and reserve passages so that no horse will need to pass through the box of another. But the inconvenience of tending the animals so arranged, unless their food and bedding could be let down from the scaffold overhead at several points, and their manure &c., dropped into a cellar below, would render it quite objectionable. Six stalls six and one half feet wide by nine or ten long can be had at no sacrifice of convenience. But supposing that your correspondent will insist upon having eight, I will suggest an arrangement for stalls and racks, &c. Thirty two feet divided into eight stalls gives them only four feet each, including partitions, into seven stalls it gives a trifle over four and one half, into six it gives just five and one third feet.

Nineteen feet is greater width than is needed for a stable room, then would it not be well to arrange the stalls across the room in two rows thus obtaining thirty eight feet by six feet, or seventy two inches more than the length of the room, which divided among the eight stalls gives each one nine inches more width than could be obtained when ranged lengthwise of the room.

Suppose then, the stable being accessible at each end, we take six feet in width across the middle for a feeding alley, a space thirteen feet wide would be left on each side of it for stalls.

Perhaps the best way to make the stalls would be to set up pieces of four by five joist by the side of the alley at such points as would allow of one end of the partition plank being nailed to them, and a little back of the manger or crib, and also near the edge of the gutter four by two joist in couple just far enough apart to admit a plank between them. Supposing that it would be desirable to give the horses a variety of food, consisting of hay, cut feed, grain and roots, a manger at least two feet wide and extending across the stall, elevated from two to three feet above the floor and eight or ten inches deep is really necessary.

In the end of the crib next to the plank nailed to the joist now in the next stall, a box two thirds as wide as the crib and two feet long, can be placed and so arranged as to be readily drawn out into the alley to receive cut feed, grain or roots, and be pushed back again when filled. At the end of the box and corresponding to the joist at the other end of the manger, another may be set up and a short piece secured across the inside of them at least six inches below the bottom of the crib to receive the bottom ends of the rack sticks which may be fixed upright or leaned towards the horse a little if desired. A falling door of the dimensions of the rack put on the bottom and secured at the top so as to fall back into the alley a foot or two, will afford sufficient room for a decent feeding of long hay, and the manger projecting farther into the stall than the rack and box, would catch most of the scatterings from both.

The steps necessary in feeding will be some less than would be necessary if the stalls were ranged the other way, whilst the straw for bedding can be thrown directly behind the stalls from each end of the barn floor. If there is nothing to prevent, it would perhaps be well to raise the floor of the alley nearly to a level with that of the barn floor.

Windsor Co., Vt., 1855.

CULTIVATION OF RYE.

Next to Indian corn, no cereal is of so much importance to this section of the country as rye. It differs from wheat in its adaptation to soil. The former succeeds best on a soil which contains so much alumina as to give it considerable tenacity. The latter seldom does well on such a soil, but flourishes on those of a more silicious and porous character. It is well adapted to the light soils of New England, while on the slate lands of the valley of the Hudson and other similar localities it is quite at home. The value of the crop in this neighborhood is not fully appreciated. The great requisite in regard to its culture is that the soil and subsoil be properly drained. It cannot bear cold water about its roots. The crop can be cheaply raised. It requires but little preparation of the soil, though the yield is in proportion to the goodness of the land and the favorableness of the season—ranging from five to forty bushels to the acre. It is sometimes affected by blight or mildew, but less frequently than wheat, and on the whole is comparatively a sure crop.

The value of rye per bushel does not differ much in the eastern markets from that of northern corn. The straw constitutes an important item in the advantages of its cultivation. It is worth in this market an average of \$15 per ton. A fair crop, say twenty bushels to the acre, will give a ton of straw to the acre. We are informed that two tons to the acre are obtained. The straw is used here chiefly as bedding for horses; but among the Germans of Pennsylvania, who generally understand the economical management of horses, the grain is ground and the straw cut, and the two mixed together form the principal food of those noble teams which always attract the attention of strangers.

German, too, make great use of rye in feeding themselves. They are fond of the bread, and say it is stronger than that from wheat. But good rye bread is no despicable food in the best of families. When made from good sweet grain, properly ground and bolted, and the proper skill used in all the manipulations, it is not only wholesome but palatable, and our city bakers who make it right, deserve of large quantities. It was not so great a hardship as some suppose, that our New England ancestors were chiefly confined to "rye and Indian" for breadstuffs. According to some analyses the proportion of nitrogen (the muscular-forming principle) is nearly the same in rye as in average samples of wheat. Rye bread contains more sugar and keeps moist longer than wheat bread.

RYE IS NOT A HARD CROP FOR LAND, THOUGH LAND MAY BE EXHAUSTED BY IT.

Grass grows far better after it than after oats, and even better than after any grain except barley. The proper time for sowing it is the same as that for winter wheat—the fore part of September. Pasture land, or that from which a crop of hay has been taken the present season, may be used for it. It is better to plow it as soon as practicable, in order that the soil may become partially decomposed before sowing the grain. Light land plowed well once, may be so worked with the harrow and field cultivator as not to need another plowing. Six or seven pecks of seed to the acre is the proper quantity. There is considerable difference in varieties of rye. A variety called *multicula*, introduced from France several years since, was unusually productive, but was not thought quite as good for bread as the *white rye*.

On dry ground, not likely to freeze by frost, clover and grass seeds may be sown with the rye. But where the ground is not well drained, there is a liability to winter-killing, and in such situations it is better to sow the clover and grass seeds just as snow is going off in the spring.

[Boston Cultivator.]

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

LINE IN BREAD MAKING. A correspondent of the Scotsman who has recently visited Munich, states that Liebig has discovered that water saturated with lime has the same effect as alum in coagulating the gluten of flour, and rendering the bread beautifully white. English bakers have long used large quantities of alum for this purpose, although it is known to be injurious to the health of the consumers. Lime has no deleterious effect. It removes all acidity from the dough, and supplies an element needed in the structure of the bones, and which is deficient in wheat flour, and still more so in rye. The writer says, he "ate bread made by it in Liebig's house, and it was excellent." He used 5 lbs. of water, saturated with lime, to 19 lbs. of flour. No change is necessary in the process of baking. Lime water may be easily made by pouring water on to quick lime, stirring it till it has dissolved all it will, and then pouring off the clear liquor. It should be made as wanted, or kept in a closed vessel, as it gradually attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and deposits a sediment. Will some of our readers try it and report the result? [Country Gentleman.]

OSTER FRITTERS. Strain a quantity of fresh oysters from their liquor, and form a thin batter, with a couple of eggs and some fine flour, and a little salt, and some fine butter melted in the flour. Stir the oysters in, and heat some butter in a frying pan, and dip the oysters in, and put in the fritters. Fry, till well browned, and in turning be careful not to break them.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE. In the Country Gentleman of the 25th Jan., there is an extract from the Ohio Farmer, of a mode of preparing Coffee, instead of which I would recommend the following: After preparing the berry and roasting it, as advised in the O. F., provide a coffee pot with an attachment having a strainer similar to a milk strainer in its bottom; put the coffee into the strainer dry, and pour as much boiling water into the strainer as will be required, letting it run through into the pot below; be sure the water is boiling all the time, as it will not run through quick enough to supply a family without filling the strainer several times. Then serve with sugar and cream, and you have coffee in perfection. By boiling it, you lose the best portion, the aromatic, and retain the narcotic only, the best scaping in water, and you will find a less quantity of coffee will be required, and all the strength will be obtained, so that if you should boil the grounds, it would scarcely discolor the water, and you do not require an egg or anything to clear it. [Country Gentleman.]

TO PREPARE RENNETS. When taken from the animal, empty and rinse them carefully in pure cold water, then fill them with salt, and pack them away in a close earthen jar, covering them with fine salt. When wanted for use, take two or three of them, and place them in an earthen vessel of the capacity of two gallons or more, and pour in sweet whey till it is full. Allow the rennets to remain submerged for two hours and a half, and the liquor will be fit for use. It must, however, be kept very salt. As fast as the liquor is used out, its place should be supplied by sweet whey. After a while the liquor will become so reduced as to require three times the quantity originally required to produce the desired effect. The old rennets should be then thrown away, and new ones placed in steep.

TO PRESERVE IRON AND STEEL KNIVES FROM RUST. Procure some melted virgin wax—the purer the better—and rub it thoroughly over the blades of the knives. After it has dried, warm the knives, and having carefully removed the wax from the surface, rub them briskly with a dry cloth, until the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unctuous and minute particles of wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture, which is the cause of rust. They will retain their brilliancy for weeks if used.

AN EMETIC. Many lives might be saved by a knowledge of this receipt: A large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water and swallowed as soon as possible acts as an instant emetic, sufficient to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE. Lord Lindsay states, that in the course of his wanderings among the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by his hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. On examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful Dahlia.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

LINE IN BREAD MAKING. A correspondent of the Scotsman who has recently visited Munich, states that Liebig has discovered that water saturated with lime has the same effect as alum in coagulating the gluten of flour, and rendering the bread beautifully white. English bakers have long used large quantities of alum for this purpose, although it is known to be injurious to the health of the consumers. Lime has no deleterious effect. It removes all acidity from the dough, and supplies an element needed in the structure of the bones, and which is deficient in wheat flour, and still more so in rye. The writer says, he "ate bread made by it in Liebig's house, and it was excellent." He used 5 lbs. of water, saturated with lime, to 19 lbs. of flour. No change is necessary in the process of baking. Lime water may be easily made by pouring water on to quick lime, stirring it till it has dissolved all it will, and then pouring off the clear liquor. It should be made as wanted, or kept in a closed vessel, as it gradually attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and deposits a sediment. Will some of our readers try it and report the result? [Country Gentleman.]

OSTER FRITTERS. Strain a quantity of fresh oysters from their liquor, and form a thin batter, with a couple of eggs and some fine flour, and a little salt, and some fine butter melted in the flour. Stir the oysters in, and heat some butter in a frying pan, and dip the oysters in, and put in the fritters. Fry, till well browned, and in turning be careful not to break them.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE. In the Country Gentleman of the 25th Jan., there is an extract from the Ohio Farmer, of a mode of preparing Coffee, instead of which I would recommend the following: After preparing the berry and roasting it, as advised in the O. F., provide a coffee pot with an attachment having a strainer similar to a milk strainer in its bottom; put the coffee into the strainer dry, and pour as much boiling water into the strainer as will be required, letting it run through into the pot below; be sure the water is boiling all the time, as it will not run through quick enough to supply a family without filling the strainer several times. Then serve with sugar and cream, and you have coffee in perfection. By boiling it, you lose the best portion, the aromatic, and retain the narcotic only, the best scaping in water, and you will find a less quantity of coffee will be required, and all the strength will be obtained, so that if you should boil the grounds, it would scarcely discolor the water, and you do not require an egg or anything to clear it. [Country Gentleman.]

TO PREPARE RENNETS. When taken from the animal, empty and rinse them carefully in pure cold water, then fill them with salt, and pack them away in a close earthen jar, covering them with fine salt. When wanted for use, take two or three of them, and place them in an earthen vessel of the capacity of two gallons or more, and pour in sweet whey till it is full. Allow the rennets to remain submerged for two hours and a half, and the liquor will be fit for use. It must, however, be kept very salt. As fast as the liquor is used out, its place should be supplied by sweet whey. After a while the liquor will become so reduced as to require three times the quantity originally required to produce the desired effect. The old rennets should be then thrown away, and new ones placed in steep.

TO PRESERVE IRON AND STEEL KNIVES FROM RUST. Procure some melted virgin wax—the purer the better—and rub it thoroughly over the blades of the knives. After it has dried, warm the knives, and having carefully removed the wax from the surface, rub them briskly with a dry cloth, until the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unctuous and minute particles of wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture, which is the cause of rust. They will retain their brilliancy for weeks if used.

AN EMETIC. Many lives might be saved by a knowledge of this receipt: A large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water and swallowed as soon as possible acts as an instant emetic, sufficient to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE. Lord Lindsay states, that in the course of his wanderings among the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by his hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. On examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful Dahlia.

RYE IS NOT A HARD CROP FOR LAND, THOUGH LAND MAY BE EXHAUSTED BY IT.

Grass grows far better after it than after oats, and even better than after any grain except barley. The proper time for sowing it is the same as that for winter wheat—the fore part of September. Pasture land, or that from which a crop of hay has been taken the present season, may be used for it. It is better to plow it as soon as practicable, in order that the soil may become

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1855.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We have all of us heard a good deal about the Reciprocity Treaty, and we have lately received from a "Middle State Farmer," a pamphlet entitled "The Agricultural Interests as affected by the Reciprocity Treaty, the Tariff and the Coastwise Trade."

It is a well written and spirited pamphlet, and shows very clearly, what farmers suspect, but what all do not know, that in all these governmental movements every other interest is vastly better taken care of than their own. It has always been the case in this country, that whenever there was to be any action on the tariff, of any kind, the merchant and the manufacturer were always "on hand," as we say, ready to suggest any plan that would benefit them, or to defend when anything was proposed to injure their interests, but the farmer, honest unsuspicious soul, at home quietly looking after his farm, has never interfered, and like the mule in a caravan, has always had to carry the heavy burden and eat the poorest oats. Brother Jonathan boasts that he can beat John Bull at a side hug wrestle. This may be so, but John Bull always beats Jonathan at a game of cards, and it is a solemn fact in this last game he has fairly "skunked" him. In fact, the English have gained great advantages, and the United States obtained nothing of any value to them.

Let us look at it. The British permit our fishermen to take fish in the provincial waters, except in rivers, and to go ashore in certain places and dry fish, not, &c., and the United States permit the British to do the same on our shores, north of 36 degrees of latitude. Now what great benefit is there in this? We have in fact had this privilege as much as we wanted before, so there is no great gain there, or at least only to a few commercial persons. Well what next? Formerly, what of the following articles that the Provinces had, paid duty to the United States when brought in here for sale, and we always bought all they had to spare. Now they may be transported both ways free of duty, but, inasmuch as they had more of such things to sell us, than we had to sell them, it was very evident they were getting the best of the bargain, and so the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the vessels of the United States was thrown in, that is, subject to the same taxes, and tolls, and assessments as may be exacted of the British subjects, and provided also the British had the free navigation of Lake Michigan.

The articles referred to are the following:—Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, fresh, smoked, and salt meats, cotton and wool, seeds and vegetables, dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed. Dye stuffs, fish oil, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, coal, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, or metals of all kinds, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds—round, hewed and sawed—manufactured in whole or in part, firewood, plants, shrubs and trees, peats, rice, broom corn and bark, gypsum, burr and grindstones, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured tobacco and ream.

Any one can see that we have given the British the advantage, indeed we have given them commercial annexation to the United States. They have become part and parcel of the United States, except being governed politically by Great Britain.

They have all the advantages of trading off their produce in our own markets that we have ourselves, and are exempted from paying any tax to the government that upholds and protects those markets. Now, we think, if we must have annexation, we had better "go the whole figure," and thereby obtained some taxable benefit from them.

The author of the work we have spoken of says: "No instance can be found of a nation's throwing wide open its markets, without an equivalent to another nation or people, growing staples and products similar to its own. All that England did was to let in one or two articles which she could not supply herself to her starving people. But we have thrown our markets as wide open to these British Provinces as though they were States of this Union, markets which they will seek merely to sell in, receiving only in payment our precious metals, or exchange on England, to pay for the goods they buy of her. Everything they can grow from their soil or produce from their forests or their mines we shall have to take on these terms."

What do they give us in return besides their river to navigate, which they can't navigate themselves, being from tight six months in the year, and a hazardous navigation the other six, and a right to catch fish where we always caught them before? What real reciprocity can they offer us in the way of markets?

Why a distinguished Senator from Vermont, when Gen. Dix's bill was before the Senate in 1849, declared that from his own personal knowledge, living, as he did, near the line, there was nothing, or next to nothing we could send to Canada. How can we expect to send any agricultural products when five sixths of their population are engaged in agriculture, and these Provinces are without large cities, towns, or manufacturing villages, Great Britain taking care to do all the manufacturing for them, and to make the colonies as far as she can, her exclusive customers?"

This proves the position which we took in the commencement of this article, viz: that the manufacturers and commercial men so manage in the arrangement of tariffs, as to keep the advantage, if any, in their own hands, and to make the farmer suffer, if any body. In this case, the British manufacturers have looked out not to let any of our manufactures in, duty free, and the United States manufacturers have managed to open our markets free to Canadian flour and other produce, and thereby got their bread cheaper than if they had to buy such produce from us farmers at home. If our farmers complain, they will say—Oh, reciprocity you know! it is a reciprocity treaty you know, which being interpreted, meaneth, if you will let the Province folks bring their potatoes duty free into our markets, you may carry your potatoes into their markets duty free. But suppose Canada can raise more and cheaper potatoes than we can, what then? Oh, nothing, only

you will be reduced in price, for the sake of reciprocity.

However, the deed is done, and all our farmers will do or can do about it, is to "crouch like an ass beneath" all the "burthens" that are thrown upon them by wily politicians.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Through the kindness of some friend in California, we have received, in advance of the mail, a copy of the Sacramento Union, containing full particulars of the late terrible steamboat explosion on the Sacramento, by which several Maine men lost their lives. We give a few particulars not embraced in the news of another column.

The Steamer Pearl, Capt. E. G. Davis, commander, and Samuel Randall, mate, left Marysville on the morning of Jan. 27, with an unusual number of passengers, numbering as near as can be ascertained, 101, of whom 35 were Chinese men. Just after passing the mouth of the American river, and when but a short distance from Sacramento, an explosion occurred which lifted the forward deck, and threw it directly over the bows. The boilers exploded in the forward part, and the accident is said to have been occasioned by want of water in them.

There were fifty or sixty lives lost by this dreadful disaster. Nearly a dozen were blown into the air, and one or two to a height of fifty or seventy feet, and nearly to the opposite shore of the Sacramento.

The wheel house was blown overboard, and the pilot wheel was broken into five or six pieces, but strange to say the pilot was not killed, although he is considerably injured. The upper deck was blown completely off, and the passengers clung in crowds to it and to the guards of the boat, as the confused mass floated down the river.

The wreck was made fast to the shore by a line, and boats immediately put off to the aid of the passengers. At the latest accounts the total number of dead amounted to 53. Among the names of the dead and wounded we note the following from this part of the country:—Capt. E. G. Davis, of this city, aged 33; Capt. Samuel Randall, of this city, aged 42; Charles Jewell, fireman, of Kennebec, Me.; dead. Capt. Randall and five others died at the hospital; Edward B. Springer, formerly of this city, was badly wounded. He was bar keeper on the boat. The bar was totally demolished and Mr. Springer's watch was crushed upon his person. There are all the names of Maine men reported, but it is feared that others from this vicinity were aboard, and have been lost.

We copy the following items from the Union: The death of Captain Davis was probably instantaneous. Both ankles and the elbow of his right arm were found to be dislocated, and a severe and deep fracture over the left eye, penetrating to the brain. It will be remembered that the deceased stood on the hurricane deck, almost immediately over the boiler, at the time of the explosion, and was probably grasping the railing with his right hand. His watch, a valuable article, was recovered with the body, and was still moving at 10 o'clock last evening.

In a letter picked up on the river, written by Anna S. Annals, of Augusta, Maine, to her husband, was found a bill of exchange for \$50, drawn in her favor.

The aggregate of treasure found on the bodies will amount to about \$8,000. While various amounts ranging as high as several thousand dollars were found upon some, nothing was found on many. The effects so found were sealed by the Coroner, in the presence of the Mayor and a number of our more prominent citizens, and deposited in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Republican State Convention, called at Winthrop Hall on Thursday last, was attended by a large number of people. Ex-Governor Kent, of Bangor, was chosen President, and there was one Vice President from each county. Speeches were made by Gov. Kent, Rev. Isaac Kallouh, Judge Ludden, Amos P. Peck, Dr. Nourse, and several others. Amos P. Morrill was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, at the election next fall. A series of resolutions were reported and adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN A SHEEP. A correspondent sends the following account of the extraordinary tenacity of life in a sheep, and certifies as to its correctness. He says: "Mr. El Fisk, of Freedom, in the County of Waldo, had a sheep buried in snow, during a heavy snow storm, on the 12th of January last. She was not discovered until Feb. 13th, a period of 23 days, when Mr. Fisk accidentally found the sufferer by hearing the grating of her teeth. She was standing erect when found, the wool on her back frozen to the snow above her, which rendered it impossible for her to lay down. The snow was drifted so hard that Mr. F.'s entire herd of cattle travelled over the sheep's back for many days, without breaking through. The sheep is now alive and doing well."

Our correspondent entitles this "A cheap way of wintering sheep." We are inclined to think that, in similar circumstances himself he would go in for a more expensive mode of keeping.

NEW PATENTS. Among the patents issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Feb. 20, we note the following to residents of New England:—

Improvement in sewing machines; Edwin A. Forbush, Ashland, Mass. Improvement in screw wrenches; Samuel H. Noble, Westfield, Mass. Improved bullet mould; John S. Keith and John Brooks, Canton, Mass. Improvement in preparation of paper from resinous barks; Charles C. Hall, Portland, Me. Machine for cutting wood into slivers; Samuel R. Smith and Elijah Cowles, Hadley, Mass. Improvement in carriage windows; J. T. Ogden, Boston, assigned to himself and to John Stoddard, same place. Improvement in paint mill; Geo. W. Brown, Boston, assigned to Geo. W. Barker and Geo. O. Carpenter.

A ROGUE CAPTIVE. Young Clough, of Fayette, who forged a check on one of the Boston Banks two or three years ago, and was arrested but managed to escape, was again arrested last Tuesday in Readfield. It seems that he has been lurking around the country and once or twice succeeded in engaging a team from different individuals but did not find it convenient to return them. Our informant informs us that Clough being at West Waterville, fell in with a man from the Province, who had with him a couple of fine horses that he was taking to Portland. Clough taking a liking, probably, to one or both of the horses, stated to the man that he was going to Portland also and would accompany him. While stopping at Hutchins', at East Readfield, Clough was recognized and arrested. There is a reward of \$0 dollars for his arrest.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT. This concert is to take place at Winthrop Hall, on Wednesday evening. All who would like to hear the good old tunes that used to delight the ears of their fathers and grandfathers, and to contribute their mite for the relief of the poor of our city, will not fail to attend.

NOTICE. Mr. S. N. TAYLOR, our traveling agent, will visit the town in York county, the present month. He is authorized to receive and collect money, and transact other business for the Farmer.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident of the most serious nature happened to the steam train from this city for Portland, on Saturday last, when running from the Depot in Portland over to the Junction at Cape Elizabeth, causing the death of the engineer, Mr. Alfred Griffin. We copy the particulars from the Portland Advertiser of Monday:—

"Alfred Griffin, an engineer on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, came to his death Saturday in consequence of the engine running off the track. He was taking a train to the Cape Elizabeth Junction to connect with the afternoon train for Boston, and when near the Alms House, the tender, which was ahead, ran off the track, cut off several of the cross-ties, and caused the rails spread and caused the engine also to run off when both were piled into a ditch, and the former badly broken. Griffin, in leaping for safety from the engine, fell directly across the track, and before he could recover himself, on came the baggage and passenger cars, passing entirely over his body and the length of a car beyond covering the head from the trunk, cutting off a leg, and a portion of the foot of the other leg.

A young man by the name of Leonard Tewksbury, fireman, was on the tender when it ran off the track, and was thrown a distance of ten or fifteen feet, hitting against a fence, but received no serious injuries.

It is not known what caused the tender to run off, but it is supposed to have been caused by the giving way of some part of the gearing. The track at that place was perfectly smooth and regular.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA. From Redding & Co., 8 State St., Boston, we have received a copy of this work, which gives a clear and concise account of the origin and progress of the war with Russia, down to the present time. The book has several illustrations, and a map of the seat of war, of great convenience for reference. Also a plan of Sebastopol, with its fortifications, defenses, harbor, &c. Price 50 cts.

THE STRAIT GATE; or the Rule of Exclusion from Heaven. This is the third of the series of Harper's Monthly Story Books. We have already spoken favorably of these books, and we do not know that we can give them any better notice, at the present time, than to copy the following from the preface to the present number: "The books, though called story books, are not intended to be works of amusement merely to those who may receive them, but of substantial instruction. The successive volumes will comprise a great variety, both in respect to the subjects which they treat, and to the form and manner in which the subjects will be presented; but the end and aim of all will be to impart useful knowledge, to develop the thinking and reasoning powers, to teach a correct and discriminating use of language, to present models of good conduct for imitation, and bad examples to be shunned, to explain and enforce the highest principles of moral duty, and, above all, to awaken and cherish the spirit of humble and unobtrusive, but heartfelt piety."

In the numbers already published these plans are well carried out. The terms are 25 cts. per number, or \$3 per year. Harper & Brothers, publishers, Franklin Square, N. Y.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. Number 562 of this work is at hand, containing, among other articles, the following:—"Cordelia Macfarlane;" "Van de Velde's Travels;" "The Hospitals;" an interesting account of the hospitals for the wounded soldiers in the Crimea; "The Second Baby;" for mothers; a number of interesting articles on the Eastern war; "Science and Art," and several poetical selections. The Living Age is a work that should be found upon every table. It is published by Little, Son & Co., Boston, weekly, at \$0.00 per annum.

HOMESCHOOL WORDS. A double number is issued for March. It contains the conclusion of "North and South," one of the best stories we have ever read. There are a large number of interesting articles in this number, among which we are particularly pleased with the following: "The First Menschikoff;" "The Lost Arctic Voyagers;" "Mark Hensel's Visitor;" "At Home with the Russians;" and "The Cradle Song of the Poor." These form but a small part of the contents. The April number commences a new volume, and it will be a good time to commence. This work is edited by Chas. Dickens, with whose writings most of our readers are familiar, and he is assisted by a corps of able writers, among whom are Faraday, the renowned English chemist, Wm. Howitt, Leigh Hunt, and Barry Cornwall—a list of contributors that might well make this, or any other work popular. Published in New York by J. A. Dix, No. 10 Park Place, at \$3.00 per annum.

DEATH OF A. W. CARTER. Many of the citizens of Janesville, Wis., and Wilmington, Mass., will learn with sorrow the death of their enterprising young friend A. W. Carter, as announced in our obituary last week, and who died at the residence of his father-in-law, Seth May, Esq., of Winthrop, well knowing as they do the many valuable qualities which endeared him to his associates. He had been doing business some time in Janesville. While on a visit to his friends in Massachusetts, he was attacked with profuse bleeding from the lungs, which prostrated his strength very much, and his health continued to fail until he finally died, probably from an apoplectic condition of the lungs. Through his long sickness he manifested an humble and uncomplaining submission to the will of Providence.

FAT AND HEAVY. We have received from our friend and neighbor Major S. Wood, one of his Brama Potra chickens well dressed and well fattened. It was only a chicken but it weighed seven pounds by the steelyards. This will be a rare fatten among the saw dust. The Major has been very successful in breeding this variety of fowls, and he is careful of the purity of their blood and pedigree, as an Arab is of that of his horse.

THE BELGIAN EMIGRANTS. A despatch from New York, dated the 24th ult., states that the twelve Belgian emigrants who arrived at New York in the ship Rochambeau, in December last, and have been confined in prison ever since on suspicion of being criminals, were to-day ordered to be released by Judge Roosevelt in Spring Court. No evidence of their criminality, or even pauperism in its technical sense, having been produced.

WALDO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The officers of this Society for the current year, chosen at their annual meeting on the 15th ult., are as follows:—

President—A. W. Barrill, Waldo.
Vice Presidents—E. P. Brown, John Hoaglan.
Secretary—Robert White, Belfast.
Treasurer—Wm. T. Colburn, Belfast.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of 38 members, was also chosen, and it was voted to hold the next annual Cattle Show and Fair at Belfast, on the second Wednesday and Thursday of October next.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. The damages to this road, by freshets, which we mentioned last week, have been repaired and the cars were again running on Saturday last, between Boston and Portland, with their accustomed regularity.

SOLICITIZATION OF MARRIAGE.

Mr. Editor:—I perceive that it is the practice of clergymen and magistrates, to solicit marriages of persons whose residence is in another county. I have always supposed that the solicitation must be in the county where one of the parties resides and that the person officiating in the county where neither of the parties live, is liable to pay a penalty of \$100, and to have his commission revoked. As property, reputation, parentage, and for aught I know, the legitimacy of offspring, are involved, I deem it of the greatest importance that clergymen and magistrates understand their powers and duties before they officiate. I will cite as examples that my position is right.—Rev. Stat., Chap. 87, Sec. 12 and 14, and if I am wrong please set me right. PACIS CURATOR.

Winthrop, Jan. 31, 1855.

LETTERS FROM KANSAS.—No. 1.

Mr. Editor:—I propose to write a few letters from the new territory of Kansas, and I know of no person to whom I can more properly address myself than to you. For years past our views, feelings, and sympathies have been harmonious, in reference to most of the great questions that agitate the public mind, for the uprising of degraded and down trodden humanity. But if my thoughts seemed tinged with a different hue from what they were when you were one of my teachers, during my college days, it is because I think, and feel, and act under very different circumstances now, from what I then did. I was then just entering on the scenes of active life, with high hopes and anticipations for the future. I am now on the very verge of that existence. And if my early anticipations have not all been realized, I have the pleasure of knowing that I have tried to do what I could, on the side of right and truth.

My physician admonished me, that it would not be safe for me to risk another winter in Maine. In accordance with that advice, I have left home, a New England home, with all its endearing attachments, in pursuit of that sweet but, to thousands, delusive phantom, an "anti-cumulative climate." I left in the night, dark and rainy as it was, with my features so marked by New England's dreaded disease, that the thoughtless remark of the stranger, "That man is consumptive," has often chilled my very soul. But it is of no interest to me to speak of myself, except to the invalid, and a few personal friends. The great acting, thinking, moving public still lives buoyant with hopes of the future. And perhaps I may even yet state some facts and make some suggestions that may be of interest to that public generally, and of use to those who may think of emigrating to this new territory.

I left Boston, Oct. 17th, at one-quarter past two o'clock P. M., in company with about one hundred and fifty emigrants for Kansas, and the number continued to increase until we were at Buffalo, when we had about two hundred and thirty, varying in age from the infant of a few weeks to the grand parents of seventy-five. There were about thirty women and fifty children in the party. Maine furnished about fifty of the emigrants. There were a number of families, some containing as many as eight children. I noticed one mother with four children, two of them twins of six months, both sick with the whooping cough. A large proportion of the party were good, substantial men and women, who had disposed of their all in New England, with a full determination to make themselves new homes in the centre of this great nation. There were also mechanics, representing nearly all the trades essential to a community.

The party went out under the patronage of the Emigrant Aid Company, of Boston. I have not time now to speak of this company, but will endeavor so to do hereafter. The tickets through from Boston to Kansas City, via the western border of Missouri, were \$30 each, the passengers finding their own provisions. The time required to get to this place was as follows. Arrived at Albany at 12 o'clock, midnight; left Albany at a quarter past 7, Tuesday morning, and arrived at Buffalo at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. Left the steamboat same morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Detroit at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. Took the cars same morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Chicago at 10 the same evening. Left Chicago Thursday morning, at a quarter past 8, by railroad, and arrived at Alton about sunrise, Sunday. Left Alton by steamer immediately, and arrived at St. Louis about noon. The party remained here till Monday night. During this time the various articles of husbandry and domestic economy, which each family might need, were purchased. The Missouri merchants had a very good opportunity to read the character of the Yankees, as they went from shop to shop, selecting their ware, and I think, too, they were somewhat disappointed, from the casual remarks I heard made as I went about the city.

We left St. Louis Monday night, and arrived at the place Saturday night. The Company have formed an organization and chosen a committee of exploration. In the meantime, which will be about one week, the families will remain here, and the men will be spying out the lands, and I have no doubt but some will report that there are giants in the land.

More anon. ZEBULON.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30, 1854.

KOSUTH'S LETTER TO THE QUAKERS. We have received a communication from a friend who has returned exultant and a cockade on his hat, bearing Kosuth's letter to the Quakers, in justification of war. Our friend thinks that the learned Hungarian's argument can't be answered. We would refer him to a sermon preached more than eighteen hundred years ago, on a mount, by a much greater one than Kosuth, that will put all of his war arguments into nonentity. We think the "Hungarian Exile" a much better politician than theologian.

CONFIRMATIONS. The Washington Union of Friday last announces the following confirmations:—

John Appleton of Maine, as Secretary of Legation to London; Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, as Secretary of Legation to Peru; Robert H. Swift of Pennsylvania, as Consul to Maracibo; Oliver H. Perry, of New York, as Consul to Canton.

LETTERS FROM KANSAS. We have commenced in this number a series of letters which we have received from a friend in Kansas. He is a gentleman who is well known in Maine, having heretofore held an important office connected with the educational cause among us. His statements may be relied upon as correct.

DOWN EAST BEAR STRAITS. The Boston Traveller of last Friday, says, that a bear weighing some 400 pounds, and shot in the north-eastern part of this State, was served up at an eating saloon in that city, the day before. There was quite a demand for bear steak, in the course of the day.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Standard Weights and Measures. Mayor Wood proposes to furnish a set of accurate weights and measures for each of the twenty-two station houses in the city of New York, and to confer upon the police captains authority to enter stores at any time and examine the weights with their test scales. In this manner he hopes to ensure the public against the practice of frauds by grocers. The enterprising Mayor, too, has taken measures to prevent stock and cattle dealers from driving their animals through the streets of the city on the Sabbath day.

An English Officer Dead. The latest advices from the Crimea state that Brevet Major McDonald, of the 88th Regiment, was frozen to death in the trenches before Sebastopol.

Post Office in Boston. In 1832 there were nine persons employed in the Post Office of this city; now there are eighty. To show the enormous piles of printed matter, generally newspapers and periodicals, that are sent out of Boston post office only, it may be stated that 300 canvass bags are dispatched that weigh on an average 150 pounds each; thus giving twenty-two tons and a half a day. And the 400 letter bags, that pass in and out of the office daily, is estimated, will weigh one third as much more.

The Florida Troubles. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that active preparations are being made in Florida to force Billy Bowlegs to comply with the treaty he made with the United States government. The troops in the State are under command of Col. John Monroe, of the second artillery. His headquarters are established at Tampa Bay, but will in all probability soon be removed to Fort Myers. The barque Hemisphere, from New York, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 10th inst., having on board Col. Harvey Brown and family, and twenty recruits for the second artillery.

Horrible! The New York Journal of Commerce says that some of the large hotels in that city now pay six or seven hundred dollars per annum to keep the cockroaches, &c. from occupying the entire building. In one of these establishments the smell of them may be perceived in every part of the house, making them a nuisance of the worst description.

The Steamers for the Arctic Expedition. Commanders Gardiner and Selous were appointed a board to select steamers to be sent in search of Doctor Kane, and also to visit Philadelphia, New York and Boston, for the purpose of making efforts to obtain at fair rates the vessels which they require.

Offer to Sell the Fugitive Burns. Rev. Mr. Grimes, the colored clergyman in this city, stated in the morning prayer meeting in the old South Chapel yesterday morning, says the Boston Journal of the 20th, that he held the written contract of the master of the fugitive slave Burns, to sell him for the sum of \$1300. Mr. Grimes also said that he had already raised full one half of the required sum, and he had no doubt that the rest would be raised, and that he should soon have the pleasure of introducing Burns to those who attend that meeting.

Serious Drouth at the South. A drouth of unexampled duration, for this season of the year, serious in its consequences, has prevailed over Louisiana for several weeks, and in some sections for months. Since the first of October last, the city of New Orleans has been favored with only one good rain. The effects and fears throughout, especially among the sugar planters, are great and extending. A large share of the seed cane is seriously injured, and in the prairies of Opelousas and Attakapas the want of water and rain has caused an epidemic among the vast droves of stock, which is causing death by thousands.

The Great Comet. The great comet which was expected in 1848, was first observed in the year 104, and afterwards in 392, 682, 975, 1264 and 1556, there being an interval of about 290 years after each appearance. The comet did not appear in 1848, and has not since been seen or heard from. Mr. Burome, of Middleburgh, Germany, has, with a truly German patience, gone over all previous calculations, and making a new estimate, has discovered that it is not lost to us, but only retarded in its motion, and it will probably appear again in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of perhaps two years.

Fire Alarm Telegraph. The city council of Philadelphia has followed the example of Boston and New York, and appropriated thirty-six thousand dollars for the erection in that city of a fire and police alarm telegraph.

Bad for the Farmers. The Portage (Ohio) Democrat says, cattle are positively dying in Paris, Charlestown, and other places in the county, for want of food—starving to death. Farmers are, unexpectedly, unable to get either hay or grain in sufficient quantity, either from its scarcity or high price, to save the lives of their cattle.

Bridge carried away. About 800 feet of the long bridge over the Piscataqua river, about seven miles from Portsmouth, N. H., was carried off Monday morning, of last week by the ice. The bridge was quite an old structure, and as the travel over it was comparatively small, it will probably not be rebuilt.

An Editor in Luck. Geo. B. Graham, late of Graham's Magazine, has been appointed warden of the port of Philadelphia, an office said to be worth \$4000 a year.

The Belgian Criminals. The Belgian Charge d'Affaires at Washington refuses to return to Antwerp the Belgian criminals now in the toms in New York, and an attempt will be made to release them on a writ of habeas corpus. Mayor Wood, it is said, is determined that they shall be returned.

Colored Snow. In Vanango County, Virginia, a few days ago, snow fell to the depth of about a foot, and after the storm was over the people were surprised to find that it was of a grey color, like blackened snow, and in depressed places so dark as to resemble wood ashes.

Wonderful Escape. At Fryeburg on the 18th inst., while taking care of cattle, a son of H. D. E. Hutchins was buried to the depth of seven feet by snow falling from the roof of a barn. Aid being at hand, he was rescued from his perilous situation, in about eight minutes, alive, but badly injured.

Another Guano Enterprise. J. D. F. Wallace has just returned from Lagayna. He has succeeded in making a contract with the Venezuelan Government for a lease of fifteen years, of forty-one islands on the coast of Venezuela, which are said to be the richest deposits of guano in the world. This will be pleasing information to our agricultural friends, who will no doubt reap a great harvest from the fruits of the enterprise. Mr. Wallace is a native of Philadelphia.

STEAMER EASTERN STATE. This boat, a propeller of some 400 tons, which was built at Philadelphia, and run the past summer between Bath and Boston, was sold at auction on Wednesday last week, for \$18,500.

BOY DROWNED. We learn from the Gardiner Journal that a son of Mr. John Dunphy, aged about 7 years, was drowned in that city, a short distance above the factory dam, by falling through the ice.

FROM SANTA FE.

A GENERAL INDIAN WAR. St. Louis, Feb. 28. The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence, Mo., yesterday, with dates to Dec. 25, and a few passengers. A party of Apaches and Utes, at Pueblo, had massacred fourteen men, and left two others for dead, but they were only badly wounded. Three women and two children were taken prisoners. The Indians numbered about one hundred. Great excitement existed at Santa Fe on account of the general hostility and warlike attitude of the Indians in the territory, it being understood that they swear vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans. On the 26th of January, Capt. Newell and a part of the 1st dragoon, had a fight with some Mescalero and Apache Indians, at Sacramento Mountain, and killed twelve of them, while on the American side, Captain Henry W. Stanton and three privates were killed. (Gen. Garland had called into service five companies of volunteers for a period of seven months, and recommended Congress to pay the expenses of the same. Col. Jones had arrived at Santa Fe, and entered upon his duties.

The mail was not troubled by the Indians. An express reached Santa Fe the day before the mail left, stating that 400 Apaches and Utes were on their way to take the town by force. Lieut. Sturges and party had had an encounter with some Apaches, 60 miles from Santa Fe, and completely routed them, recapturing some stolen stock. The Government was very much incensed at Santa Fe, and elsewhere, on account of the disapproval of the active course taken by the people to suppress the Indian hostilities.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ENGLISH ARMY. Jan. 10. The quantities of provisions required and consumed by the army are almost fabulous. This week notes have been received by the commissary of the following supplies on their way to us:—Ship No. 1, 400,000 lb. of salt pork, 176,000 lb. of salt beef, 170,000 lb. of biscuit, and 900,000 gallons of rum. Ship No. 2, 121,000 lb. of biscuit, 400,000 gallons of rum, 60,000 lb. of salt pork, and 80,000 lb. of salt beef. Ship No. 3, 143,000 lb. of biscuit, 400,000 gallons of rum, 89,000 lb. of salt pork, 89,000 lb. of salt beef, and 108,000 lb. of salt pork. Ship No. 4, 202,000 lb. of biscuit, 203,000 lb. of salt pork, and 210,000 lb. of salt beef. This looks very well in the way of supply, but consumption is enormous. In one division which I know of 20,000 gallons of rum are drunk every day, and it is all required. The consumption of wheat in the army must be about 1000 gallons daily. Waste is prevented as far as possible, but it does undoubtedly take place.

The wear of material is also necessarily very great. About three weeks ago Mr. Bagot Smith bought at Constantinople about £5000 worth of horse clothing; it is now all nearly damaged, torn, and greatly worn—in fact, it is nearly destroyed. The horses lie down in the mud, and the clothing is so saturated, cannot be dried, and is rapidly rotting. Verily, war has a terrible appetite, and consumes its own sinew and its produce at a fearful rate. We have nearly exhausted our supplies of cattle from Guemlek, Varna, and Constantinople, and a consignment of cattle is sent to Sinope to organize transport and depots of cattle and vegetables.

SINGULAR ROBBERY. A factious friend of ours, whose business gives him occasion to visit the merits of the hotels in this section of the State, informs us that he was inadvertently involved in a curious robbery a few days ago. On leaving his room at a certain hotel, he carried in one of our railroads, an early hour in the morning, he hastily seized in the dark what he supposed to be his mittens and neck手帕, and thrusting a mitten into each pantaloons pocket and the handkerchief into his pocket, he went out in the stage. When a few miles on his way, he discovered, to his horror, that he had put his mittens in the pockets, and into his hand the feather-bed, on which he had endeavored the past night's lodging. Like an acknowledging he told the driver to make his acknowledgments to the landlord on his return, and assure him he stood ready to restore the stolen property. But as the driver informed him the next day that the girl who made the bed did not miss the trifle he had pocketed, he decided to retain them for the protection of other travelers who might stop at that house. Our friend declines giving the name of the hotel, and says he didn't tell the story till he had a suitably ride some twenty miles, to Waterbury." [Mail.]

THE MAINE GIANTS. Her name is Silas Hardy. She is a native of Wilton, in Franklin county, is seven feet six inches high, is rather lean than fleshy, yet weighs three hundred and thirty pounds, is nearly thirty years of age, and is still growing. She has heretofore maintained herself chiefly by service in the capacity of a nurse. We are assured that she never nurses, takes an infant in her arms, but always holds it in her hand. Placing the head upon the end of her fingers, its feet extend toward the wrist, and with the thumb and little finger elevated, she forms an arch, in which the child is cradled; the length of her hand being equal to the whole length of an infant. [Portland Argus.]

FIRE AT YAKIMUTH. On Wednesday morning the large building in Yakimouth, occupied by Mr. Amos Storrs, for the manufacture of hats, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$5,500, was wholly burnt. Insurance \$4000. Mr. Freeman probably sustained the greatest loss. Many valuable papers belonging to himself and others were all consumed. Everything of value in the Post Office was preserved. The lively stable of Mr. Levi Lincoln, to whom the other building belonged, was also burnt. Loss about \$1500. Insurance \$900. The cause of the fire is unknown. [Portland Advertiser.]

A GREAT LAND CASE. The great case of the Fremont Mariposa Land Claim, involving the title of Col. Fremont to a tract of land containing one hundred square leagues, and valued at nine hundred square miles—in the midst of the richest mining district of California, comes before the Supreme Court, at Washington, this week. This claim comes through an alleged colonization grant from the Mexican government to one Alvarado. The claim has been allowed by the California Land Claim Commission, and the United States appeals from the decision. This is one of the greatest land cases ever brought before the court, not only because of the importance of the principle involved, but because the land in question is already occupied by thousands of miners who extract from it many millions of dollars in gold annually. The establishment of private title over the land would be a serious loss to the public treasury, and the authority of the Federal government. Nevertheless, the decision of the court must be enforced. [Boston Journal, 21st.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. BAKEN OFF.—Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 10.—The latest news from London, dated yesterday, brings a report which is generally credited, that negotiations for Peace have been broken off, and that it is now the determination of the Allies to prosecute the War with the utmost vigor. There is no probability whatever of an early Peace. The Cotton market today has been dull—sales not exceeding 5000 bales—nearly all of which was taken by the trade. Breadstuffs quiet. [N. Y. Mirror.]

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A vertical strip showing a close-up of a book's binding or gutter. The right side is a dark, textured material, likely leather or cloth. The left side is a lighter, possibly marbled or patterned material. The strip is oriented vertically.

